Pakistan Studies Paper 1

Title: The history and culture of Pakistan

Syllabus

Section 1: Cultural and Historical Background to the Pakistan Movement.

1. Muslim Reformers
   a. Shah Wali Ullah
   b. Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brailvi - Jihad Movement
   c. Haji Shariat Ullah - Faraizi Movement
2. Downfall of Mughal Empire - Reasons
3. British East India Company
4. War of Independence - 1857
   a. Causes of war
   b. Success of war
   c. Reasons for failure
5. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
   a. Social services
   b. Educational services
   c. Political services
6. Languages
   a. National language
   b. Regional language

Section 2: The emergence of Pakistan 1906 - 1947

1. Partition of Bengal - 1905
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3. Creation of Muslim League - 1906
4. Minto Morley Reforms -1909
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7. Lucknow Pact - 1916
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24. Quit India Movement – 1942
25. Gandhi Jinnah Talks – 1944
26. Simla Conference – 1945
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29. Direct Action Day – 1946
30. 3rd June Plan – 1947
31. Radcliff award – 1947
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33. Role of political leaders in creation of Pakistan
    a. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
    b. Allama Muhammad Iqbal
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34. Early Problems and difficulties faced by Pakistan
35. Role of Jinnah as the first governor general.

Pakistan Section 3: Nationhood 1947-1999(Part A)

1. Significant ministries - 1947-1958
2. Field Marshall Ayub khan - 1958-1969
3. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto - 1969-1977
4. Creation of Bangladesh - 1971
5. Zia-ul-Haq and Islamization - 1977-1988
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8. Benazir Bhutto - 1993-1996
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(Part B)

1. Foreign Policy of Pakistan
    a. International relations
    b. International organizations

Paper and Question Pattern

Attempt Question 1 from Section A which is compulsory and any two questions from A Choice of four questions in section B

Maximum Marks 75

Timings 1 hour 30 minutes

Section A

Candidates answer one compulsory questions made up of four parts: (A), (B), (C) and (D) which are linked by a common theme parts (a) and (b) are source based questions using historical sources, either a text or pictures/graphic candidates use and interpret each source in answering the questions.

Part (A) - Source based question	**3Marks**
Part (B) - Source based question	**5Marks**
Part (C) - Short answer question	**7Marks**
Part (D) - Essay type question	**10 Marks**
Total	**25 Marks**

Section B

Candidates answer two questions from a choice of four questions. Each question has three parts:

One Part (A) Testing knowledge - Source based question **4 Marks**
A Factual Answer of no more than one short paragraph is required.

One Part (B) Testing Knowledge and understanding includes selecting relevant and appropriate information. Answers require at least two paragraphs of writing. **7 Marks**

One Part (C) Testing Knowledge understanding and analytical and evaluative ability. This includes the ability to synthesis information. The appropriate use of selected relevant examples and the ability to compare and contrast. It should be answered in an essay, in continuous prose of approximately two pages of writing, not in form. **14 Marks**

Question Distribution in exam paper:

Question 1	Section 1/2/3
Question 2	Section 1
Question 3	Sections 1/2
Question 4	Section 2/3 (Part A)
Question 5	Section 3 (Part A or B)

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Time Management:

3 Questions	75 Marks	90 Minutes
1 Question	25 Marks	30 Minutes

Section A

Part (A)	3 Marks	2 Minutes
Part (B)	5 Marks	3 Minutes
Part (C)	7 Marks	8-10 Minutes
Part (D)	10 Marks	10-12 Minutes

Section B

Part (A)	4 Marks	2 Minutes
Part (B)	7 Marks	8-10 Minutes
Part (C)	14 Marks	16-18 Minutes

Total Time: 28 Minutes

Maximum Time: 30 Minutes Extra Time: 2 Minutes x 2 = 4 Minutes

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Shah Waliullah:

Introduction:

- Real name was Qutubuddin
- Born in 1703
- Died in 1762
- His father's name was Shah Abdur Rahim, who established Madrassa-e- Rahimiya and participated in writing fatwa-e-alamgiri.
- Shah Waliullah taught at Madrassa-e-Rahimiya for twelve years.
- He learned Holy Quran at the age of six
- He went for Hajj in Saudi Arabia in 1724 and returned to India on 1732
- In Arabia he was greatly impressed by the teachings of Sheikh Abu Tahir Bin Ibrahim, who was a competent and careful scholar.

General Statement:

Shah Waliullah was one of the renowned Muslim reformer and scholar of 18th century who worked for the social, economic and political uplift of Muslims and for the revival of Islam in the sub-continent.

Political & Social Conditions of India during Shah Waliullah's Time: -

The social & political condition of India during Shah Waliullah's time was extremely bad there was political instability & insecurity of life, property & honour were not secure as there were a number of disruptive forces at work in the Muslim society. Disintegration of the Mughal empire had set in & the Muslims were split up among themselves. Taking advantage of this situation of the division of the Indian Muslims the neighboring non-Muslim communities like the Marathas, jats & sikhs were now threatening to overwhelm Delhi & finish the once mighty mughal Empire. Ignorance about Quran and sunnah.

Social Conditions: -

As far as the social condition of the Indian Muslims was concerned, they were divided among different religious groups & there was a constant trouble between the Shia & Sunni sects, which was a serious threat to Muslim society. More over after the death of Aurangzeb the Mughal Empire began to crack and crumble because of the incapable successors.

Shah Wali Ullah appeared in his crucial period & exerted to make the Islamic regime independent of all these props. His services in the religious, political & economic fields for the above cause are discussed below: -

Educational Services: -

Shah Waliullah believed that many of the problems Muslims faced was due to their ignorance about Islam & the Holy Quran. He felt that an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge, but it would also reduce the sectarian differences & create a feeling of unity. Shah Wali Ullah worked hard to ensure that he was a role model

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for other Muslims His deep understanding of the Holy Quran, Hadith, Fiqah and Tasawuf made him highly knowledgeable scholar at an early age.

As Arabic was not widely understood by the Indian Muslims, thus the average Muslims derived his knowledge from the teaching of Muslim Jurists.

A. Translation of Holy Quran Shah Wali Ullah recognized that the principles of Islam could not be followed properly unless the Holy Quran itself was understood. As the Indian Muslims did not understand the Holy Quran in Arabic since it was not their language thus Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran into Persian, which was the main language of the Indian Muslims of that time. The Ulema criticized Shah Wali Ullah, but his work proved very popular Later his two sons, Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafi translated the Holy Quran into Urdu, which meant that many more people could study it.
B. Hujjatullah-ul-Baligha in this book, Shah Waliullah discussed at length the principle & fundamentals of Islam. In this he explained the methods of changing the muslim society into a real Muslim society. He advises the Indian Muslims to act upon the teachings of Holy Quran & asked them to forget their differences & unite.
C. Izalat-Akhfa is another renowned book of Shah Waliullah in which he has written the explanation of the Holy Quran. Shah Waliullah wrote extensively on hadis & Fiqah. He altogether wrote 51 books, out of which 23 are in Arabic & 28 are in Persian.
D. End of the Shia-Sunni Rivalry: - Shah Waliullah very firmly rejected the belief of some Sunnis that the Shias were not Muslims. He tried to bridge this difference opinion by writing an account of the first four Khalifas of Islam in a way that should acceptable to both the sects.

His Political Services: -

The political conditions of the Mughal Empire were in a bad state. The Mughal rulers had become lazy & ease loving & the officers had become totally corrupt.

A. His Letters to the Kings & Nawabs For the Protection Of Indian Muslims:
The Marhatas were a permanent threat for the Mughals. They had killed many Muslims & had destroyed their lands & fields. The Muslim Kings, Nawabs & Knights were leading lives of ease & did not care for their people. The Mughal rule was shaking & was on the verge of decline. Shah Waliullah wanted to save the Muslims from these loot & plunder. He wanted that the Muslims should lead peaceful lives & for this purpose he wrote letters to the kings & Nawabs but in vain.

B. His invitation to Ahmed Shah Abduli to Attack Indian: when his efforts of writing to the Muslim kings & Nawab resulted in nothing their finally. Shah Waliullah invited Ahmed Shah Abdali to attack India. In his letter Shah Waliullah encouraged Ahmed Shah & pleased him to launch an attack, as it was the only way left to save the Muslims of India.

In his letter to Ahmed Shah, he explained the geographical situation of India & the economic condition of the people & also the military strength of the enemies.

Due to his effort, Ahmed Shah Abdali the ruler of Kabul combined his forces with Najib-ud-Dullah the leader of Rohillas & attacked India in 1761. This battle, which was also known as 3rd Battle of Panipat. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marhatas & crushed their power. But due to the lazy & ease-loving attitude of the Mughal rulers, the

Muslims could not avail this golden opportunity of the conditions created by Shah Waliullah. However he was able to arouse the consciousness of the Muslims of India

His Economic Services: -

Shah Waliullah was very concerned about the economic conditions of the Indian Muslims. He requested the workers to work for more hours & spend less. He laid great stress on Adl & Tawazen that is Justice & Equilibrium. He stressed labour, peasants & craftsmen should be justly rewarded. He also urged the traders & businessmen to adopt a fair system of trading & making money.

His Death: -

Shah Waliullah was laid to rest in 1762, happy to saw the defeats of the Marathas by Ahmed Shah Abdali but disappointed that Ahmed Shah did not stay back in India. His sons & followers ably continued his work. Under his successors the Madrassa-I-Rahimya also continued to flourish.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brailvi and Jihad Movement

Introduction:

- Born in 1786 - Rai Brailvi and died in 1831 - Battle of Balakot
- Studied at Madrassa-e-Rahimiya
- He was the follower of Shah Abdul Aziz (son of Shah Waliullah)
- He joined Pathan military forces led by Amir khan in 1817 as a fighter and leader in Prayers (Imam)
- In 1821 he went to Makkah with 400 persons to perform Hajj and returned to India after two years in 1823.
- His teachers Shah Abdul Aziz declared the sub-continent as **"Dar-ul-Harb"**. A territory under Non-Muslims rule where Muslims were not allowed to practice their religion freely.

Jihad Movement:

- Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brailvi started Jihad Movement against Non-Muslim ruler of Punjab, Ranjit Singh, who had forbidden the call of Azan in two or three Mosques and who extinguished the religious freedom of Muslims of the Punjab and Northern Western Frontier Area.
- His movement was mainly confined to the region of Punjab and North Western Frontier.
- Shah Ismail Shaheed (Son of Shah Abdul Aziz and grandson of Shah Wali Ullah) joined Syed Ahmed in his Jihad Movement and he was second in command after Syed Ahmed Shaheed.

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1. Gathering an army of Mujahideen:
On 17th January 1826 he started his journey along with thousands of Mujahideens. He reached Sindh via Gwalior, Tonar, Ajmer and Marwar. After Passing through Afghanistan, he reached Nowshera, the Khyber Pass and Peshawar in December 1826 and made Nowshera his Headquarter. In a word, his journey from Rai Brailvi to the Nowshera was meant to enlist the support of the people of these places for his cause.

2. War against skill forces:
The first Battle against the Sikhs was fought on December 21, 1826 near Akora, when Syed Ahmed and the army of Mujahideens made an attack on the Sikh forces stationed at Akora, which led by Budh Singh, a cousin of Ranjit Singh, Budh Singh was defeated and a large number of Sikhs were killed in Battle of Akora.
The army of Mujahideen under Syed Ahmed Shaheed fought the second battle at Hazaro in 1830. It was also won by the Muslims, who then captured Peshawar and Hazaro.
These victories inspired a number of Pathan tribes to join Jihad Movement and finally the number of Mujahideen rose to 80,000.
Syed Ahmed Brailvi was given the status of **Amir-ul-Momineen**.

3. Establishment of Islamic rule/state:
Peshawar was declared as an Islamic state and Islamic laws were enforced in the area, which was controlled by Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brailvi.
Syed Ahmed started collecting **Zakat** and **Ushr** (one tenth) from the citizens of his state and invested this money for the organization of Sikh opposition through his army of Mujahideens.

Opposition to His Movement:
The Jihad movement was initially very successful but soon conspiracies began against Syed Ahmed, Ranjit Singh bribed Sardar Yar Mohammad and his brother Sultan Mohammad Khan to plot against the Khilafat movement of Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brailvi.
These Pathan tribal leaders tried to poison Syed Ahmed but he survived. This resulted in fighting among the Mujahideens and Pathan tribesmen, which Syed Ahmed declared against the spirit of Jihad.

4. Shifting his headquarter:
The disloyalty of the tribal leaders disheartened him and he moved further northward and decided to concentrate his efforts against the Sikhs.
Arriving at Balakot in April, 1831 he setup his new headquarters there in Balakot.
The Sikh leader Sher Singh followed him and the local Muslims spied for the Sikhs and led Sikh forces through a secret route, in close proximity of Mujahideen's camps.

End of Jihad Movement:

Here in Balakot a tough fight started between the Mujahideen and the Sikhs, known as the Battle of Balakot. The Muslims fought with heroism but Syed Ahmed and his right hand companions including his chief lieutenant, Shah Ismail Shaheed were martyred on 6—May 1831.

In short the Mujahideen movement of Syed Ahmed failed in Balakot, but this movement kindled a flame of freedom in the sub-continent

Reasons to the failure of Jihad Movement:

The movement failed due to

- The absence of cooperation between the Hindustani followers of the Syed and the local followers.
- Lack of proper funds.
- Poor war equipment and want of proper military training.
- The sectarian propaganda against the reforms introduced by the followers of Syed Ahmed Shaheed.
- The difference created by Ranjit Singh among the Pathans.

The followers of Syed Ahmed Shaheed completely disregarded the economic side of life. In Islam Zakat is defined as a tax which is taken from the wealthy to be given back to the poor but Syed Ahmed and his army collected **Zakat** and **Ushr** from the citizens of his state and we do not see any attempt on his part to redistribute the same amongst the poor and needy of the territory. The result was that the lower class of the society became depressed and naturally they were embittered against the new government and started an active campaign against it. (The money was invested on the army of Mujahideens)

Another factor contributing towards the early failure of jihad movement seems to be the harsh attitude of Syed's government in small and ordinary matters. A woman was awarded punishment of lashes for misstatement. The same punishment was given to those who did not say their prayers regularly. Surprisingly no such punishments were mentioned by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W).

The pathetic aspect of the jihad movement was that Syed Ahmed was opposed more by the Pathans than by the Sikhs and the Syed Ahmed had to spend more energy, time and skill in facing the Muslim opposition, rivals and conspirators (the ruler of Balakot) than the Sikhs.

Haji Shariat Ullah and Faraizi Movement

Introduction:

- Born in 1781 at Shamail village, Faridpur district in Bengal.
- Died in 1840 at Shamail village Bengal.
- He was the son of an ordinary farmer.
- After getting his early education from his village, he went to Arabia in 1799 to perform Hajj.
- He stayed there for next 19 years and returned to India in 1818.
- In Arabia he was greatly impressed by the teachings of Sheikh Abdul Wahab.
- He got education from the Madrassa-e-Rahimiya founded by Shah Wali Ullah's father Abdul Rahim.

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- Haji Shariat Ullah (1781-1840) was Eminent Islamic reformer of the Indian sub-continent during the Mughal dynasty. He is known for founding Faraizi Movement.

Believes:

1. **To relieve Muslims from British and Hindu domination:**
   On his return to Bengal he sought to purify Islam that was impaired by the Hindu influence. The condition of the Muslims at his return was pathetic. He saw Islam being crushed gradually from Bengal and his people downtrodden by Hindu Zamindars and British.

2. **To purify Islamic society from Un-Islamic practices and customs:**
   Muslims in Bengal had become superstitious and gone astray. Islam was being invaded by Non-Islamic religions, traditions, customs and cultures. Government imposed unnecessary taxes upon the farmers and the low class. Farmers were not appreciated for their hard work nor were given rights or money they deserved.

3. **For economic and political revival of Muslims in Bengal:**
   British had crushed the Muslims economically at their arrival in sub-continent so that they could not rise against them. They also made sure that Muslims should remain illiterate and uneducated. Thus, Muslims became politically backward and were unaware of laws and regulations. Due to this, Haji Shariat Ullah started this movement in 1818. He was sure that a revival of Islam is crucially necessary

Reforms of Haji Shariat Ullah:

- Haji Shariat Ullah started his reform movement in 1818 known as the **Faraizi movement**.
- His movement basically targeted the most depressed class of the Muslims - East Bengal.
- He asked them to give Un-Islamic customs and practices and to act upon the commandments of the religion called Faraiz or duties.
- Hence his followers came to be known as **Faraizis**.
- His followers were also known as **Twabar Muslims** as he asked them to seek Tawba or forgiveness from Allah Almighty.
- He forbade singing and dancing at the time of wedding ceremonies.
- His movement was also directed against the oppression of the Hindu zamindars.
- He declared the country **Dar-ul-Harab** (land of war) as Eid and Friday Prayers could not be offered there.
- In order to purify Muslim society, he replaced the term **Pir** and **Murid** with **Ustaad** and **Shagird**.
- Later he continued preaching Islam and died in 1840.

Mohsin-Ud-Din Ahmed:

- Haji Shariat Ullah's son Muhammad Mohsin-Ud-Din Ahmed, known as Dadhu Mian, succeeded him after his death.
- Dadhu Mian was born in 1819 and died in 1860.
- Dadhu Mian popularized and strengthened the movement by organizing it in a systematic way.

- He acquired great influence amongst the Muslim peasants and craftsmen of Bakerganj, Dhaka and Faridpur districts.
- He divided the area into smaller administrative units called **circles** and appointed Khalifas for each circle who kept him informed about everything in their Jurisdiction.
- Dadhu Mian vehemently opposed the taxes imposed by the landlords on Muslim peasants for the decoration of the image of Durgah.

Titu Mir:

- Mir Mithar Ali Nasir Ali (1782-1831), known as Titu Mir is another important figure who was moved by the sufferings of the Muslims of Bengal.
- After returning from pilgrimage, Titu Mir devoted himself to the cause of his country.
- The center of his activities. Many oppressed Muslim peasants gathered round Titu Mir in their resistance against the Hindu landlords.
- The British aiding the Hindu landlords sent an army of 100 English soldiers and 300 sepoys to fight against Titu Mir.
- Armed with nothing more than the bamboo quarterstaff and Lathi and a few swords and spears, Titu Mir and his forces could not withstand the might of modern weapons, and were overwhelmed.
- In 1831, Titu Mir died fighting the British forces.

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The Downfall of Mughal Empire

- Great Empires do not collapse suddenly.
- It was very slow and gradual.
- It took nearly 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.
- Some historians blame Aurangzeb for sowing the seeds of decline.
- A number of social, economic and political factors were responsible for the downfall of Mughal Empire.

- Vast empire
- Weak administration
- Arrival of British
- Later Mughal were neither good generals nor good administrators.
- Infightings among later Mughal
- Extravagant way of living / Pleasure seeking
- Local rebellion and attacks
- Declining military skills
- No definite law of succession.
- Large military cost
- Policies of Aurangzeb

Geographical Factors:

1. Vastness of Empire:
   The Mughal Empire reached its peak during the reign of Aurangzeb. It spread from Afghanistan to Assam and from Kashmir to Mysore. The huge size of empire made it difficult to manage smoothly. The vastness of empire rendered it difficult for one emperor to do the justice of administration under the inconvenient conditions of transport and communication. In those days when a rebellion broke out away from the capital it was impossible for the emperor to take decisive action to quell/control within the time. Thus the central government became in effective on provinces, which induced the governors to take- up arms against emperor.

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Political factors:

1. Policies of Aurangzeb:

   An important cause of the downfall of the Mughal empire was the religious policy of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb alienated the sympathy and support of the Hindus by committing all sorts of atrocities on them. Aurangzeb had intolerant attitude towards Non-Muslim as he introduced a tax on Non-Muslims called **Jizya** for their protection. He destroyed Hindu temples and tried to ban Hindu practices and forbade the celebration of Hindu festivals. During his reign taxation remained very high as he had to pay for the cost of military campaigns such as the Deccan wars against the Marathas. He also spent highly on luxurious palaces which proved to be an extra burden on an already declining economy. This created a feeling of injustice, hatred, resentment and disloyalty among the Hindu population against the emperor.

2. No definite law of succession:

   Mughal rule was considerably weakened by the absence of an acknowledged and systematic law of succession. Among Mughal only Akbar ascended the throne without fighting a war with others contenders. When a question of succession depended on the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. The war was sure to follow among all the legal heirs at the end of every reign such as during the last years of Shah Jehan a war of succession broke out among his sons likewise after Aurangzeb's death seven fierce battles for an imperial succession occurred in which large number of princes and trained soldiers were killed. Apart from the loss of valuable personals in repeated wars there was a continuous dislocation of administration.

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Social Factors:

1. Weak successor of Aurangzeb:

   Later Mughal are said to be responsible for the decline of Mughal empire. From Babar to Aurangzeb Mughal rulers were efficient and competent but after the death of Aurangzeb there was no able administrator who could stamp the tide of dissolution. Instead of being active, strong and industrious they became lazy, weak, luxurious and corrupt. Most of them were indulge in wine and women and left the government in the hands of ministers, who sacrifice their loyalties against their self interests and ignored their duties towards the empire.

2. Degeneration of Nobility and local rebellions:

   The Mughal's nobility degenerated into a pleasure seeking and sinful group of individuals who were now mostly selfish and treacherous. Under the later Mughal the immense wealth, luxury and leisure softened their character and made them dangerously opposed their harms became full. They got wine in plenty. They went in palanquins to

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the battle fields, such nobles were not fit to fight against the Marathas, the Rajputs and the Sikhs. The Mughal nobility degenerated at a very rapid pace.
When nadir shah of Persia attacked, the Mughal armies heavily lacked the will and potential to defend themselves. Discontent and the rebellions were the obvious outcomes with heavy financial pleasure to meet the expenses of endless warfare. The ambitious mansabdars, who were allowed to maintain an army, used it for the consolidation of their own power and thereby reducing the authority of emperor.

Military Factors

1. Military Weaknesses:
With the passage of time the Mughal army had become wear and inefficient, constant warfare and rebellions had exhausted the professional skills of Mughal army. Long rule over India made them believe that the success will continue forever. As a result military expertise declined and they were no longer in position to cope with rebellions.

2. Local and foreign invasion:
Marathas were the major opponents of Mughal. They were from central and south India. Aurangzeb fought with them but could not control them. Until 1750, they had become a major threat for the Mughal. However, Marathas were defeated in 1761 in the third battle of Panipat and powerless. Mughal got some more time to rule India. Besides Marathas, two more invasions took place from Afghanistan and Persia. In 1738, Persian general Nadir Shah invaded Delhi and looted their wealth. Between 1747 and 1769, afghan general Ahmed Shah invaded India ten times. Even in Punjab, Sikhs were also a major threat for the Mughal. All these invasions made the Mughal virtually bankrupt and they lost their power completely.

3. No naval force:
It was a suicidal blunder that the Mughal rulers neglected to build a naval force. They did not pay any attention to sea power and left their coastline completely undefended. They remained unaware and uninterested to the potentialities of sea power. The Mughal rulers could not think that their empire would fall to a naval strength of European merchant community, which would ultimately establish their mastery over India.

4. Arrival of British:
The immense of wealth of sub-continent had attracted the attention of foreigners, which proved to be the cause of Indian misery or misfortune. The British East India Company developed its trade contacts with India and gradually spread its tentacles throughout the sub-continent. The British ambition to grab the political influence in sub-continent was one of the factors of decline of Mughal Empire. The British East India Company backed by the government of a great and powerful country England, which was fast developing and progressed rapidly that fetched its plenty of wealth so it could afford a military strength which Mughal could not match. They were well planned, equipped and

determined to take advantage of the weak political and administrative situation of India where they entered as traders but finally took control as rulers

How far was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of Mughal Empire? [7]

Aurangzeb was very ambitious to be the ruler of entire India. He built up a massive army and launched several military campaigns to expand his empire. He went northeast into Afghanistan, and drove southwards to conquer Bijapur and Golconda states. However, he succeeded in expanding the empire, but it was at enormous cost in lives and treasury.

Instead of political solution through negotiation, Aurangzeb always tried to suppress the rebellions by using military force. A number of revolts rose against him throughout the empire such as Rajputs, Jats, Marathas and Pathan tribes. These far-flung campaigns were extremely costly and almost drained the Mughal treasury.

To sustain long costly wars, Aurangzeb obviously needed money for his armies and so he imposed heavy taxes on the people including the Jizya tax on Non-Muslim for their protection. This caused immense displeasure among the people, particularly in Hindu masses, and resulted in political instability in the empire.

According to some historians, his religious policies were intolerant towards NonMuslims. A number of temples were destroyed and construction of new ones was forbidden, and he tried to impose Islamic laws on Non-Muslims, which caused an angry reaction in them.

However, the kingdom survived for 150 years after Aurangzeb's death. There were a number of other reasons that led to the disintegration of the empire including weak successors, foreign invasions and vastness of the empire, Deccan wars, and final blow from the British. So Aurangzeb solely cannot be held responsible for the collapse of the Mughal Empire.

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East India Company

Who?

British traders, a private group of merchants, chartered by Queen Elizabeth 1.

When?

In 1600 AD - Chartered by Queen Elizabeth 1.
In 1608 AD - first British ship landed at Surat in Gujarat.
In 1612 AD - permission from Prince Khurram (Governor of Gujarat) to trade in Gujarat. In 1615 AD - Emperor Jahangir allowed them to trade all over India.

Where?

They were given trade monopoly in East of Africa.
First EIC made an attempt in Far East - Indonesian region. The Dutch had a strong control over the region.
The British were defeated in brief wars with Dutch.
On return to England EIC tried their luck in Indian subcontinent. Their first ship landed at Surat in Gujarat.

Why?

- To conduct trade.
- India as an alternate destination.
- They were attracted by Indian wealth.
- To compete other Europeans in India.
- Following the policy of colonization.
- To protect India
- Wear political and administrative control

1. To conduct trade:

- To import good quality raw-materials produced in India. Cotton, silk, spices, jute, indigo and tea were produced in India.
- These products were very good in quality.
- These were produced in abundance.
- These were available on very cheap prices.
- These products had very good market demand in Britain.
- Britain was first country to experience the impact of industrial revolution.
- Large, persistent supply of raw-material was needed industrial growth.

- Later on trade from India contributed nearly 10% of total revenue generated in Britain.
- To export good quality, cheaper industrial product in India
- India was a large country with very dense population.
- It served as an important market for their industrial products. Mainly processed textile products

2. **India as an alternate trading destination:**
   - Initially British East India Company went too Far East to Spice Islands in Indonesia.
   - Dutch had strong control/monopoly over the spice trade in Far East.
   - British EIC was defeated by Dutch forces in some brief battles.
   - Dutch drove British EIC out of the region.
   - On return to Britain EIC tried their luck in the Mughal Empire of Indian sub-continent.
   - They started trading from Gujarat (1612) and then all over India (1615).
3. **They were attracted by Indian wealth:**
   - The Mughal largely consolidated the gem of their predecessors.
   - Akbar was the first Mughal who organized a **treasury for precious stones**.
   - Jahangir was a great lover of gems. Particularly diamonds and jades. By the time of Shah Jehan, the treasury had a huge stock of diamond, emerald, ruby and sapphire. The dazzling wealth of the Mughal was so enormous that India was referred to as **a golden sparrow** that is one of the richest in the world in its time. This fame of Indian wealth is one of the reasons, which attracted European traders to India.
4. **To compete other Europeans in India:**
   - Portuguese were the first European who established direct trade link with India. Trading rivalries brought other European powers to India. The Dutch, English, French and Danes established trading posts in India in the early 17th century.
   - Portuguese had very strong influence in the court of Jahangir.
   - They had strong control over spice trade between India and Europe. This trade was highly profitable.
   - British wanted to share the benefits from indo-European trade.
   - The British expelled other Europeans including French (1763) and Dutch (1795).
5. **Following the policy of colonization:**
   - British EIC entered India as traders, but later the Mughal empire in India was on the zenith to decline. All the rulers were fighting among themselves.
   - British took the advantage of political unrest and disunity of Indians and started implementing their colonial policies on India.
   - After establishing their trading centers, they started taking interest in the political matters and finally declared India as their colony as it offered:
   - Vast plain land
   - Extensive plains with fertile soils
   - Independent river system
   - Warm to hot climate - remains cultivatable throughout the year.

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- Plenty of cheap and skilled labor force.

6. **To protect India from communist expansion:**
   - British were feared that Russia to the north of sub-continent could take advantage of the declining political and administrative condition of Mughal in India.
   - In order to ensure protection of India and to prevent Russia from having an access to the warm waters of Arabian Sea, the British entered and declared India as their colony.

7. **Weak political and administrative control of later Mughals:**
   - Declining Mughal Empire was one of the important reasons for the involvement of British to Indian affairs.
   - Weak administration, declining economy and infightings among the later Mughal made India vulnerable to foreign attacks and British being more resourceful, determined, well planned and well equipped took the advantage of this situation and finally managed to declare India as their colony.

Part (b)

Why British were able to replace Mughal in the sub-continent?

EIC entered India in the form of private merchants who soon established their trading bases all over India and started taking interests in political and administrative affairs of India, and finally managed to replace Mughal as a dominant force.

Abilities of British:

British had three important bases in India; those are Kolkata, madras and Bombay. The result was that even if one of these places were conquered by the enemy. The other two remained under their control. If two were conquered the remaining remained with the British because these three places were far off from one another and all of them could not be conquered at once - Better Strategy.

The British entered India from the right quarter they started from Bengal which had very productive soil. There was a lot of gold with the people and consequently the British got a lot of money after the conquest. Moreover through the Ganges River, the British could penetrate the interior of the country through Bengal - Well Planned.

Apart from this Britain being the first country to experience the impact of industrial revolution, had a lot of resources and modern war equipment, which helped them in the war against Indians - Well Equipped.

Another cause of British success over Indians was their naval supremacy, on account of this, British could send help to India, whenever they wanted, and there was none to check them on the way - Superior Military Tactics.

Introduction of governor general on provincial level who administered them on British lines and provided more administrative control - Better Administrative ability.

Weaknesses of Indians:

Description of few Indian weaknesses - Indians were weaker. Indian states were disunited of which British took advantage.

WHY DID THE BRITISH TAKE THE DIRECT CONROL OF EAST INDIA COMPANY IN THE SUB-CONTINENT?

When EIC became so strong in this area especially after they victory of the battle or Plessey in 1757 and after the victory of clive one of the richest provinces fell under control. In 1764 EIC after winning the battle Bauxer got the control over Bengal, Bihar, Oudh and Orisa. The volume of the profit was only 10% in 1740 but not it was much more so the British government wanted to expand it more so they took direct control of the Affairs of EIC which was a private company.
Another important reason was the power of Russians since they were becoming strong so it was very easy for them also to capture the wealth of this region. The British govt. wanted to make sure that Afghanistan did not fall under Russian control and they wanted to install a pro-British rule in Kabul. After getting control in richest states EIC got a lot of profit and monopoly over trade. They started taking gifts and used unfair means, which was condemned by the British parliament. The local people were exploited and many died in famine in Bengal so the British govt. did not like this miss management of EIC. In 1773 regulation Act was passed and under this act east India Company was responsible for the British parliament directly. In 1748 the British govt. passed the India Act and took the direct control of Indian Affairs. Governor General and Commander – in – Chief were also appointed to control the presidencies EIC continued to trade but it had lost it most of administrative powers.

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British Expansion in India: Successes and failures

There were many attempts made by the British to take control over lands in India. They used different measures to expand their control over lands in India. Not only the use of military but their policies also helped them in controlling lands in India.
On some occasions they were unsuccessful but on many other occasions they remained quite successful against Indians and managed to take control over lands in India.
Indian failures and British successes finally made them the colonial masters of India.

Factor - 1: Battle of Plassey - 1757

The battle was preceded by the attack on Calcutta by Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah, The ruler of Bengal, which was the largest and most resourceful province of Indian sub-continent. The British sent reinforcement under Colonel Robert Clive, and recaptured Calcutta. The French East India Company sent a small contingent to fight against the British. Siraj-Ud-Daulah had a numerically superior force and made his stand at Plassey. The British formed a conspiracy with Siraj-Ud-Daulah's demoted army chief Mir Jafar, along with others. Mir Jafar betrayed Siraj-Ud- Daulah in the battlefield.
Siraj-Ud-Daulah's army was defeated by roughly 3,000 soldiers of Colonel Robert Clive, owing to the conspirators.

Outcomes of the war:

This judged to be one of the pivotal battles in the control of India by the colonial powers. Robert Clive became the governor of Bengal and Mir Jafar was declared as the new nawab of Bengal.
The British now exercised enormous influence over the new nawab and consequently acquired large amounts of concession for previous losses and revenue from trade.
Indian resistance against British attempts of taking control over lands in India proved unsuccessful and Bengal west under the direct control of British.
The British further used this revenue to increase their military might and push the other European colonial powers such as the Dutch and the French out of India.

Factor - 2: Battle of Buxar - 1764:

Mir Qasim formed an alliance with Shiva-Ud-Daulah, the nawab of Oudh and emperor of India Shah Alam II, to drive the British out of Bengal. Their combined forces fought against the British at Buxar in 1764. The British general hector Munro won a single victory over them. The emperor Shah Alam II came to the British camp to ask for terms. The British had taken the fortresses of Chunar and Allahabad and were now the virtual masters of Bihar and Bengal.

Outcomes of the war:

As a result of the Indian defeat the British got the trading rights of Oudh. Another Indian attempt proved unsuccessful and Oudh went under the British control.

Factor - 3: Mysore Wars - 1799:

In 1767, the British, in alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas, took the field against Haider Ali, the ruler of Mysore. In the first Mysore war, after some initial reverses, Haider Ali was able to defeat the British. Haider Ali took his army to the outskirts of Madras and dictated peace to the British.

After the death of Haider Ali in 1781, Tipu Sultan became the new ruler of Mysore, who continued the campaign and secured victory over the British in 1783. He was the most predominant figure to wage a ceaseless campaign against the British at Mysore, in south India. He would not subdue and over powered by any threats and forces, but the great treachery and conspiracy of Mir Sadiq forced him to lay down his life in 4th Mysore war at Seringapatam in 1799.

Outcomes of the war:

With his death, Mysore in south India went under the control of British. Another Indian resistance against the British proved unsuccessful.

Factor - 4: British Entered Delhi - 1803:

The British feared that the French military officers might overthrow Maratha power and use the authority of the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, to promote French ambition in India. After the battle of Delhi in which, Marathas fought against the British forces, in September 1803 British troops entered Delhi and Shah Alam II, a blind old man, came under the British protection. The Mughal emperor no longer had the military power to enforce his will.

Outcomes of the war:

British took the control of Delhi without any significant resistance from the Indian forces. Although the British had control, over the capital of India but they did not proclaim their rule over India because they were feared of local rebellions and thus they started taking interest in the administrative affairs of India.

Factor - 5: Defeat of Marathas - 1818:

The British forces combined with the forces of Nizam of Hyderabad, attacked Deccan. After a brief war the Marathas were defeated and the British took the control of Deccan in south India.

Outcomes of the war:

The control of British forces extended to southern India where Marathas could not match the military strength of British forces. Another Indian resistance proved unsuccessful in southern India.

Factor - 6: Annexation of Sindh - 1843:

The British forces attack Afghanistan in 1839 and captured it. In 1841, in an afghan rebellion, the Afghans drove the British out of Afghanistan. On return, the British forces were humiliated and in order to restore the pride, the British forces under Sir Charles Napier set the Amirs of Sindh against each other and by taking advantage of the situation they annexed the loosely governed Sindh, which was repeatedly targeted by the Sikhs in

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past, without any significant reason.
Battle of Miani (Feb 17, 1843), an engagement between a British force of about 2,800 troops under Sir Charles Napier and a host of more than 20,000 followers of the Amirs of Sindh ending in a British victory and the annexation of most of Sindh. Complaints had been made against the Amirs attitude toward the British during the first Anglo-Afghan war (1839-1842). The British gave full civil and military powers to Napier in September 1842, who forced on the Amirs a new treaty and provocatively seized and destroyed the desert fortress of Imamgarh. A popular upsurge then led to open war. At Miani the British prevailed. The army of the Amirs was scattered, and Sindh, except for the state of Khairpur, was annexed.

Outcomes of the war:
The British took the control of south western parts of the sub-continent.

Factor - 7: Annexation of Punjab and NWF - 1846-1849:
Under Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab was difficult to be controlled by the British forces. After the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839, almost immediately, his kingdom began to fall into disorder, his son Kharak Singh took the charge, but soon deprived of his power, after Kharak Singh was removed and Dilip Singh became the new ruler of Punjab, the Punjab proved to be a softer target for the British forces, who took advantage of the weak administration, entered Lahore in 1846 and formally annexed Punjab and NWF in the year 1849, without any significant resistance.

Outcomes of the war:
Western regions of sub-continent went under direct British control.

Factor - 8: Doctrine of Lapse - 1852:
The doctrine of lapse was an annexation policy introduced by the British East India Company. Lord Dalhousie, the governor general of India between 1848 and 1856 devised this policy in 1852 and incorporated many Indian princely states including Sitara, Jhansi, Oudh, Kanpur, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Nagpur, Karauli etc. According to this doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct rule of British EIC, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either **manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir**.

Outcomes of the war:
The rule replaced the long established right of an Indian king to choose his own successor. Also the British could undertake the sovereignty if they decided that the Indian ruler was not enough competent.
Although the Indians managed to resist against the British attempts of taking control over lands in India as Ranjit Singh in Punjab and Haider Ali in Mysore posed difficulties to British ambitions but most of the time the British remained successful against Indian retaliations mainly because they managed to create traitors among the Indian camps parallel

to their better planning and military supremacy as a result of which they became the colonial masters of India.

Battle of Kanpur:

During the war of independence 1857 a revolt led by Nana Sahib against the British, he attacked the barracks of British in Kanpur and killed over 900 soldiers. On his influence Indian soldiers killed their officers and joined the revolt and caused a big uprising but were soon controlled by British and Nana Sahib was exiled. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan saved English women and children and was loyal to British and was offered an estate but he refused to accept it.

Sir Charles Napier:

In 1842, at the age of 60, Napier was appointed major general to the command of the Indian army within the Bombay presidency. Here Lord Ellenborough's policy led Napier to Sindh province, for the purpose of quelling the insurgency of the Muslim rulers/Amirs of Sindh, who had remained hostile to the British Empire following the first Anglo- Afghan war in 1939.

Napier's campaign against these Chiefs/Amirs resulted in victories in the battle of Miani and the battle of Hyderabad, and then the conquest of Sindh province, and it's annexation by its eastern neighbors.

A story for which Napier is often noted involved Hindu priests complaining to him about the prohibition of Suttee by British authorities. This was the custom of burning a widow alive on the funeral pyre of her husband. As first recounted by his brother William, He replied:

"Be it so. This burning of widows is your custom; prepare the funeral pile. But my nation has also a custom. When men burn women alive we hang them, and confiscate all their property. My carpenters shall therefore erect Gibbets on which to hang all concerned when the widow is consumed. Let us all act according to national customs."

Nana Sahib:

Nana Sahib (born 19 May 1824 - disappeared 1857), was an Indian, Maratha aristocrat, who led the Kanpur rebellion during the Indian rebellion of 1857. As the adopted son of the exiled Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao II, he was entitled to a pension from the English EIC. The company's refusal to continue the pension after his father's death, as well as its generally arrogant policies, compelled him to revolt and seeks freedom from company rule in India. Under the Peshwa's will Nana Sahib was, through his adoption, heir-presumptive to the Maratha's throne and eligible for his adoptive father's continuing annual pension of £80,000 from the EIC. However, after the death of Baji Rao II, the company stopped the pension on the grounds that the nana was not a natural born heir and that the kingdom no longer existed.

The Nana Sahib, while still wealthy, was still greatly offended by both the termination of the pension and by the suspension of various titles and grants that had been retained by Baji Rao in exile accordingly. Nana Sahib sent an envoy (Azimullah Khan) to England in 1853 to plead his case with the British government. However, Azimullah khan was unable to convince the British to resume the pension, and he returned to India in 1855.

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Ranjit Singh:

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (13 November 1780 - 27 June 1839) was the founder of the Sikh Empire, which came to power in the Indian sub-continent in the early half of the 19th century. The empire, based in the Punjab region, existed from 1799 to 1849. It was forged, on the foundations of the Khalsa, under the leadership of Ranjit Singh from a collection of autonomous Sikh Misls. Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son, Kharak Singh.

Rani of Jhansi:

Lakshmi Bai, the Rani of Jhansi (19 November 1828 - 18 June 1858) was the queen of the Maratha ruled princely states of Jhansi, situated in the north-central part of India. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian rebellion of 1857 and for Indian nationalists a symbol of resistance to the rule of the British EIC in the sub-continent.

Pitts India Act - 1784:

The Pitts India act of 1784 somewhat amended at various times, established the system of dual control of India by the government of Great Britain and the British EIC. These changes continued till 1858. The first major regulation in this act was the relationship of the company to the British government. With this Pitts India act of 1784, EIC's political functions were differentiated from its commercial activities.

All civil and military officers of the East India Company were ordered to provide the court of directors a full inventory of their property in India and in Britain within two months of their joining their forts. Severe punishment was provisioned for corrupt officials.

The act was considered a failure. This was because; very soon it became apparent that the boundaries between government control and the company's power were unclear and highly biased.

The vernacular press act - 1878:

The vernacular press act was passed in 1878 under the governor generalship and viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, for better control of Indian language newspapers. The purpose of the act was to control the printing and circulation of seditious material, specifically that which could produce disaffection against the British government in India in the minds of the masses.

The vernacular press act stated that any magistrate or commissioner of police had the authority to call upon any printer or publisher of a newspaper to enter in to a bond, undertaking not to print a certain kind of material, and could confiscate any printed material it deemed objectionable.

Under this act many of the papers were fined, their editors jailed. All the prominent leaders of Bengal and India condemned the act as unwarranted and justified and demanded its immediate withdrawal. The succeeding administration of lord Ripon reviewed the developments consequent upon the act and finally withdrew it.

Tipu Sultan:

Tipu sultan, born in November 1750 and died in May 1799, also known as the tiger of Mysore, was a ruler of the kingdom of Mysore and a scholar, soldier and poet. Tipu was the eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore.

Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including the introducing of a new coinage and a new land revenue system, initiating the growth of Mysore silk industry. Tipu sultan was instructed in military tactics by French officers in the employment of his father.

Mysore wars:

Mysore wars (1767-1769; 1780-1784; 1790-1792; 1799), four military confrontations in India between the British and the rulers of Mysore.

First Mysore war:

About 1761 a Muslim ruler of the state of Mysore, Hyder Ali already commander in chief, set about expanding his dominions. In 1766 the EIC joined the Nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad against Hyder Ali in return for the cession of the northern Sarkars. But the Nizam abandoned the war in 1768, leaving the British to face Hyder Ali Alone. In 1769 Hyder Ali appeared before the company's government in madras and dictated peace to them.

Second Mysore war:

In 1799, the British captured the French controlled port of Mahe, which Tipu had placed under his protection. In the second Mysore war, Hyder Ali joined forces with the Marathas in 1780 and again devastated Karnataka. The tide was turned by the dispatch of British help from Calcutta and by the death of Hyder Ali in December 1782. French help came too late to affect the issue. Peace was made with Hyder Ali's son Tipu Sultan by the treaty of Mangalore 1784.

Third Mysore war:

The third war began in 1790, when governor general, Lord Cornwallis dropped Tipu's name from the list of the company's **Friends**. After two campaigns, Tipu was checked at Seringapatam and forced to cede half his dominations 1792.

Fourth Mysore war:

The fourth was undertaken by governor general Lord Mornington (Later Wellesley) on the plea that Tipu was receiving help from France. British troops stormed Seringapatam in May 1799; Tipu died in the fighting and his troops were defeated. Mir Sadiq held the post of a minister in the cabinet of Tipu Sultan of Mysore and a general on the Mysorean army. In the fourth Anglo- Mysore war, he, in accomplice with purnhia (chief accountant and finance minister of state of Mysore), pulled the Mysorean army from the battlefield to collect their salaries, during the siege of Seringapatam. This allowed the British forces to storm the boundary wall with little Defence, paving the way for a British.

The black hole tragedy:

The black hole of Calcutta was a small dungeon in the old fort William in Calcutta, India, where troops of the nawab of Bengal, Siraj-Ud-Daulah, held British prisoners of war after the capture of the fort on 20 June 1756.

One of the prisoners, claimed that following the fall of the fort, British and Anglo-Indian

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soldiers and civilians were held overnight in conditions so cramped that many died from suffocation, heat, exhaustion and crushing. He claimed that 123 prisoners died out of 146 held. However, the precise number of deaths has been the subject of controversy.

Shivaji:

Shivaji Bhonsle (1627-1680), was an Indian warrior king, who established a competent and progressive civil rule with the help of disciplined military and well structured administrative organizations. He innovated military tactics, pioneering the guerilla warfare methods, which leveraged strategic factors like geography, speed, and surprise and focused pinpoint attacks to defeat his larger and more powerful enemies.

From a small contingent of 2,000 soldiers inherited from his father, Shivaji created a force of 100,000 soldiers; he built and restored strategically located forts both inland and coastal to safeguard his territory. He revived ancient Hindu political traditions and court conventions, and promoted the usage of Marathi and Sanskrit, rather than Persian, in court and administration.

Shivaji's legacy was to vary by observer and time, but began to take on increased importance with the emergence of the Indian independence movement, as many elevated him as a nationalist and hero of the Hindus.

Q) Doctrine of Lapse was one of the reason for the cause of war of Independence? Do you agree? Explain your answer?

The revolt of 1857 was the important landmark in the history of the sub-continent. It marked the beginning of the country's struggle for independence after 150 years of foreign rule.

The causes of the war of independence were political, social economic & religious.

The Britishers through their diplomacy continued to expand their rule by annexing different states of the sub-continent for example Sindh, Mysore, Oudh, etc as a result their territorial limits also increased. Lord Dalhousie applied a new policy for the expansion of the British Empire, which was called 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1852. According to the doctrine the rulers of state were not allowed to adopt sons. As a result their states were annexed many states like Oudh, Jhansi, Behar etc through this doctrine.

The new agrarian policy introduced by the British Government shook the foundations of the village communities. The Zamindars were now asked to provide documents to proof about their land holdings. If they failed to do so then their properties were confiscated. As a result of the industrial revolution in England, cheaper & superior goods now flowed in Indian markets. The local industries could not compete with the imported goods, as a result the local industries badly suffered.

In the beginning the English showed respect towards all religions,but with the passage of time they changed their mind & devised ways & means of propagation of Christianity in India. The missionaries wre sent to India from England for preaching. They did their preaching mainly on the public places with the support of British Government. Bible was included in the syllabus of different school. The British Government introduced certain laws which were against the prevailing religions of the sub-continent. For example the windows were allowed to remarry which greatly offended the Hindus & so did the banning of the sati custom in 1829. The British Government banned Pardah.

The British introduced a new kind of cartridges which were greased in cows & pig's fat & the soldiers were required to chew the top & then use it. Since there were both Muslims & Hindus soldiers in the army; they became too agitated with this new introduction as pig is consider Haram for Muslims & cow is a sacred animal for the Hindus. Now both communities refused to use these new cartridges.

It can be said that Introduction of Doctrine of lapse was one of the reason for war oi independence. But the above reason was also the cause of WOI. Apart for that Grease Cartridge was the immediate cause of WOI.

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War of Independence - 1857

1. An important landmark in the history of the sub-continent.
2. It marked the beginning of Indian struggle for independence after 150 years of foreign rule.
3. This Indian resistance accompanied by the sepoys of EIC and civilians was so strong that it shook the foundation of the British rule and it seemed for some time that there was no rule of the company over India.
4. It is also known as **Indian Mutiny** or **Sepoys Rebellion**.

War of Independence:

A. Reasons to the war
B. Events /success of the war
C. Reasons to the failure of the war

Reasons to the war of independence:

1. Political reasons or factors
2. Economic reasons or factors
3. Social/Religious reasons or factors
4. Military reasons or factors

1. Political reasons or factors:

i. Land Annexation policy of the British:

Initially during the Mughal rule, the emperors were used to distribute large tracts of land and territories among the Nobels and their courtiers. This land distribution policy of the Mughals was replaced by the British with their policies of land annexation through which they started confiscating lands and properties of Nobels and local nawabs.

ii. Doctrine of Lapse:

The doctrine of lapse was a land annexation policy introduced by the British East India Company. Lord Dalhousie, the governor general of India devised this policy in 1852 and incorporated many states including Sitara, Jhansi, Oudh, Kanpur, Nagpur, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Karauli etc.

According to this doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct rule of British East India Company, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either **manifestly incompetent or died without a direct Heir**.

Outcome:

This created a sense of insecurity among the local rulers and nawabs and gave them an impression that British were simply greedy land grabbers and thus these Nobels and nawabs went against the British Rule.

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2. Economic factors or reasons:

i. **Agrarian Policy of British:**

British introduced an agricultural policy in which they demanded the documentary proofs of the landholdings from the land owners. If failed to provide such evidences, their lands would be confiscated by the British government. In India during the Mughal period the lands were transferred from generation to generation without any documentation. Thus many land owners lost their farming lands under this policy/doctrine.

Apart from this agricultural tax was also increased manifold, which did not allow many farmers to continue farming on their lands.

Outcome:

This policy shook the rural economy and left many landlords and farmers landless and unemployed in the society and created a feeling of hatred among the farming communities for the British rule thus they fought in the war against the British forces.

ii. **Destruction of local industry:**

Britain was the first country to experience the impact of industrial revolution as a result of massive industrialization many superior quality goods and products flew to the local Indian market. Apart from being good in quality these industrial products were cheaper in price, which resulted in the collapse of local cottage and small industry of India for example cotton textile.

Outcome:

destruction of local industry not only resulted in economic crisis but it also led many workers and craftsmen unemployed in the society and thus they held British government responsible for it which created a feeling of anger among the people for the British government.

iii. **Unemployment:**

As Indians were mistrusted by the British as a result neither they were appointed on high post government jobs nor they were given adequate salaries on their jobs, especially the Indians serving in the British army were given such low salaries that the highest salary given to the Indians was far lesser than the lowest salary given to the British soldiers.

Outcome:

This mistrust and discriminating economic policies resulted in massive unemployment not only among the farmers and craftsmen but many educated Indians were deprived or better jobs as a result they contributed in the war against the British.

3. Social / Religious factors or Reasons:

A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation and care for local feelings, which caused much unrest among the Indian population who later contributed in the war against the British.

i. **Propagation of Christianity:**

An important cause of disaffection was the expansion of the activities of the Christian missionaries. These Christian missionaries were sent to India where they

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continued preaching Christianity even on public places under the projection of British soldiers. In some parts of India these missionaries were found involved in the forcible conversion of Indians to Christianity. These missionaries also setup schools where Christianity was taught and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. Laws were made to protect the rights of a convert, to Christianity, to his ancestral property besides being induced to many other temptations of wealth and prestige in the society.

ii. **Encouraging western education:**

In addition to many missionaries schools established all over India, the government had also adopted the policy of encouraging western education. Indians had to send their children to theses missionary co-educational schools which was hated particularly by the Indian Muslims since it appeared to impose the British educational system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. In these missionary schools the teachings of bible was made compulsory for Indians which was hated by both Hindus and Muslims.

Outcome:

The role of Christian missionaries made Indians scared and they feared that they might be converted to Christianity by force or fraud. This naturally produced resentment and the people began to suspect even the beneficial social measures adopted by the government.

iii. **Anti religious laws/policies:**

A number of laws were passed and implemented on India which were against local Indian religious and cultural practices such as **Suttee** and **Pardah** were abolished in 1829, which annoyed local religious Indians including both Hindus and Muslims because Suttee was centuries old Hindu religious practice while Pardah had been a Muslim custom for centuries and considered compulsory for the Muslim women. The British government declared these practices as inhumane and even allowed the widows to remarry which further infuriated and annoyed Indian Hindus.

Outcome:

As a result of such anti religious policies, local Indians including both Hindus and Muslims felt resentment against the British government and their anti religious policies. Thus they participated in this war against the British government.

iv. **Replacement of local languages:**

In the year 1834 British replaced Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official state language for India and medium of higher courts of law while the local languages replaced Persian and Sanskrit in the lower courts, deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus as the Persian language was considered a cultural identification of Indian Muslims while Sanskrit was cultural identity of Indian Hindus and it was regarded as an attempt to ruin local Indian culture.

Outcome:

This step of British created a feeling of hatred among the Muslims and Hindus as they considered it a British attempt to destroy local Indian culture. The local Indian population in such an atmosphere regarded the British with dislike and suspicion.

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4. **Military factors or reasons:**

i. **Attack on Afghanistan:**
There were many unsatisfactory features in the army administration as the British forces in India comprised mainly of Indian soldiers including both Hindus and Muslims. When British forces were ordered to march to Afghanistan, the Hindu soldiers of the British army were reluctant to fight against the fellow Muslims in Afghanistan.
Outcome:
The war against Afghanistan created a feeling of disloyalty among the Indian soldiers of British army.

ii. **Disbandment of the armies of annexed states:**
In order to increase their territorial and administrative control over India the British annexed many princely states either by force or by their land annexation policies such as doctrine of lapse. After they annexed the princely states. They refused to accept the smaller armies and soldiers of those states and disbanded the army of all annexed states in India.
Outcome:
This resulted in massive unemployment of soldiers who had no other skill to survive and thus they participated in this war against the British forces.

iii. **Introduction of greased cartridges:**
The cartridge incident spread the flame of discontent and activated the revolt. In January 1857, the new **Lee Enfield** rifle replaced the old **Brown Bess Muscat**. The cartridges of the new rifle were to be chewed from one end before loaded in rifle. It was suspected that these new cartridges were greased with the fat of cow and pig to keep the gun powder dry. As cow was sacred animal for Hindus and pig is prohibited for Muslims, the Indian soldiers were not ready to use them.
Outcome:
The high caste Hindus who were recruited in large number to the company's army were particularly disturbed and thus the Indian soldiers refused to use these cartridges at Meerut, which resulted in a clash between the Indian soldiers and the British officers, which turned to be a war with the passage of time.

Events / Success of the War of Independence

1. Same as above – greased cartridge issue
2. In March, a sepoys named Mangal Pandey, defied his British officer and was executed.
3. After two months, sepoys in Meerut refused to touch the new cartridges.
4. They were court martialed and put into the prison but their fellow soldiers broke into the prison and feed them.

Indian successes: (British failures)

Meerut was sacked and British officers and other Europeans were put to death. Then the soldiers marched to Delhi and captured it. The Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah II became the unifying symbol for uprising, winning support of both Muslims and Hindus.

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The war spread quickly and the British lost control of Mathura, Kanpur, Jhansi, Allahabad as well as Delhi, Lucknow was also taken by the rebel forces and the British rule seize to exist throughout the region of upper province.

British successes: (Indian failures)

However the British proved to be two powerful to be defeated by a coordinated uprising across many areas in September 1857, Delhi was regained, Bahadur Shah surrendered peacefully. But three of his sons, Mirza Mughal, Mirza Sultan and Mirza Abu Bakr were brutally murdered.

British forces regained the control over Lucknow in the same month. After the fall of Lucknow, the main center of opposition was Jhansi, where the sepoys were led by Rani of Jhansi, assisted by Tatya Topi, an Indian general of great ability, but in June 1858 British killed Rani Lakshmi Bai in a battle, although Tatya Topi escaped but he was later captured and persecuted.

Following the defeat of Rani Lakshmi Bai, in Jhansi, the British defeated pockets of opposition in other parts of India and the war was declared to an end in August 1858.

Reasons to the failure of the war of the independence

The war of independence of 1857 failed to achieve its immediate political objectives. There were many causes/reasons of this failure. Some are being detailed as follows:

1. Lack of unity and coordination

   There was no unity and coordination among the freedom fighters. They fought independent of one another and formed different groups with different aims and objectives as Muslims were fighting for the restoration of Mughal rule and to regain their lost glory in the sub- continent while Hindu freedom fighters had find it as an opportunity to overthrow British rule and to take administrative control over India whereas Sikh fighters were fighting only because their spiritual leader Nana Sahib was deprived of his power and pension. As a result they could not assemble their resources against a common enemy and they were defeated at different places. Bakht Khan was defeated at Delhi, Begham Hazrat Mahal lost at Oudh, Rani of Jhansi was routed at Jhansi, Nana Sahib lost at Kanpur and Bahadur khan was defeated at Bareli. The British took the advantage of this situation and spread rumors about Indian defeat in other parts of India. The British fought the war of their survival with dedication and purpose and their forces presented a united and well coordinated front in the war, which resulted in their victory.

2. Lack of resources

   The freedom fighters lacked resources of all types and the technical side of their rebel was very weak as they were short of not only war equipment but food stuffs also. The rebels had particularly no war material at their disposal. They fought with primitive weapons such as swords and what they had managed to capture and when it exhausted, they could not reinforce. The local merchants also became gradually unfriendly

towards rebels in order to finance the war, which created the shortage of the food stuff. They often concealed their goods and refused to give supplies to the rebel. With such depleting resources they had to face an enemy, which was well equipped and well organized. The British had up to date weapons and ammunition. As they had control over the sea, they were in the position to send men and material into India without difficulties, which resulted in their victory and the Indians fighting with primitive weapons were no match for the British with infield riffles.

3. Lack of leadership

The rebels suffered a lot on the account of lack of leadership among them. There was no military genius, politicians and statesmen worth the name. General Bakht khan was a brilliant army officer, but he was not in charge of all the forces. Rani of Jhansi was a capable woman but she was not a capable military general. The Muslim forces were headed by incompetent and unwilling Mughal princes. The British suppress the revolt in a very systematic way. Their strategies and tactics, made by the experienced military generals like Sir Henry Lawrence and sir Colin Campbell were far superior to Indians.

4. Non cooperation of the rulers of the states

It is stark fact that the war of independence never assumed the shape of a concerted national struggle. It lacked popular support from many parts of India. Although it spread to various parts of the country but the rulers of different state of India did not come to help the freedom fighters. Thus the war of independence remained confined to a few centers. The Sikhs of the provinces of Punjab considered the Muslims as their traditional enemies. Thus they decided to support the British in the war of independence. The Sikhs soldiers played a decisive role in the recovery of Delhi from the freedom fighters. It is contended that had the Sikhs not assisted the English in the war the history of indo-pak would have been written differently.

5. Role of traitors

The British succeeded in finding certain traitors in the ranks of the freedom fighters. For example, Maulvi Rajab Ali and Hakeem Ahsanullah blew of the royal ammunition depot at the Delhi. Thus the revolutionaries suffered a great setback.

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Indian Achievements in the war of independence 1857

The war of independence achieved nothing for the Indian rebels, forces who were defeated and crushed by the British. Delhi was captured September 8, 1857. Later Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Gwalior and Jhansi were brought under full control of the British after serious fighting. The plan and effort of the Indian rebel forces to throw the British out of India failed badly. By July 1858 all uprising were suppressed and the British had brought the whole of India under their control.

Although Indians achieved nothing, the war of independence became a source of patriotic inspiration for their Indian people during later years. The war became a symbol of people's determination to free India from foreign rule. Later educated Indians formed political parties, such as congress form in 1885 and all India Muslim league formed in 1906, and they adopted constitutional method to achieve independence and finally they successfully freed India in 1947.

British achievement in the war of independence 1857

On the other hand from the British point of view, the war of independence 1857 achieved much for the British. Indians came directly under the British government, ending the rule of British East India Company. The British strength the grip and control over India in every possible way. The title of governor general was replaced with viceroy who was given vast power to exercise over India. The British Indian army reorganized in such a way that in future no revolt might be possible. India became British colony and was source of much economic benefit the British rule over India became a pillar of strength from the British Empire and the British became the permanent power in the world. The British started building roads, railway canals and schools in India and gave a sound educational, judicial and administrative system to India.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a renowned educationist, scholar and reformer of 19th century who work for the social political and educational uplift of Muslims of the sub-continent who were penalized by the British being the main culprits of the war of independence 1857.

Personal information:

- He was born in 1817.
- He died in 1898.
- He accurate his early education from his maternal grandfather on the subject of Arabic, Persian, history, mathematics, medicine and holy Quran.
- He joined the government services as Naib Munshi (assistant judge) in commissioner office at Agra in 1837 and became Munshi (judge) in 1841.
- He wrote Asar-us-Sanadeed an archeological history of Delhi. Its first edition was published in 1847, second edition in 1854 and third edition in 1876.
- He was transferred to Hinjore in 1854, where he wrote the history of Hinjore in 1855.
- In 1858 he was promoted and appointed as Sadar-Us-Sadur (Chief Judge) at Moradabad.
- In 1867 he was promoted and posted as the judge of the small causes court.
- He retired from his government job in 1876.
- He spent the rest of his life for the Aligarh College and the Muslims of the subcontinent.
- The services and the contributions made by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the social and educational uplift of the Muslims of the sub-continent are known as **Aligarh Movement**.

Services and contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

A. Social Services

a. Wrote a pamphlet on the causes of Indian revolt:

In 1859 Sir Syed published the booklet **Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind** (the causes of the Indian revolt). It was translated into English and was distributed in the British parliament and a copy of this was sent to the queen. In this pamphlet he highlighted the main causes of the Indian revolt as

i. Non-representation of Indians in the government councils
ii. Forcible conversion of Indians to Christianity
iii. Mismanagement of Indian army
iv. Unsatisfactory decision of the government for Indian people

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In this, his most famous work, he rejected the common notion that the conspiracy was planned by Muslim elites, who were insecure at the diminishing influence of Muslims monarchs. He explained that it was the Indians who fought this war not for the Muslim alone thus Muslims should not be penalized alone rather he blamed the British EIC and its aggressive expansion policies as well as the ignorance of British politicians regarding Indian culture. Sir Syed also advised the British to appoint Muslims to assist them in administration.

b. Explanation of the word Nadarath

The Muslim in the sub-continent used the word **Nadarath** for the British which was considered as an abusive and insulting word by the British. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan clarified the word **Nadarath** is derived from the Arabic word **Nasir** which means helper or benefactor and as Muslims considered the British their helper in the society thus they were using the word **Nadarath** for them.

c. Philosophical explanation of the bible

In order to increase the harmony among the Muslims and British. Sir Syed wrote a book name, **tabaeen-al-kalaam**, and a philosophical explanation of bible, in which he highlighted the similarities between Islam and Christianity in order to bring both the Muslims and the British close to each other.

He also made attempt to clarify the Muslims Ulemas, who had declared that acquiring modern western education and having relation with the British Christians is against Islam. To remove this misunderstanding sir Syed wrote a book name as. **Ahkam-e-taam-e-ahle kitab** in which he clarified that in Islam is allowed to eat and dying with the bearers of revealed book that is the Christians and thus learning their language, acquiring their education and having relation with them is not against the teachings of Islam.

Another important work was **loyal Mohammedans of India** in which he defined the Muslim against the British charge against disloyalty. In this book Sir Syed highlighted the services rendered by the Muslim men and women, to the British soldiers during the war of independence.

B. Educational Services:

a. Establishment of different schools in India

Sir Syed Ahmed khan established a Persian school at Moradabad in 1859, where English language was also taught. In 1864 he established another school named **Victoria School** at Ghazipur in 1869. The government of India Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's son Syed Mehmood for scholarship and he proceeded to England for higher studies. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who had a desire to see the working of a British educational institution, accompanied his son. He stayed in England for 18 months and during his stay he thoroughly studies British universities and the university of Cambridge and oxford impressed him the most. This visit provided the opportunity to think over and give a final share of establishing a similar institution in India for which he sold his personal library and also tour India to generate funds and thus raised 80,000 rupees to construct the building. In may 1875 Mohammedan Anglo oriental school was opened at Aligarh, which was raised to college level in 1877 and finally became a university in 1920, after the death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan this provided Muslims an opportunity to acquire modern education so that they would be able to compete Hindus who were already equipped with modern education.

b. Establishment of the scientific society in 1863 at Ghazipur

In 1863 at Ghazipur, while starting schools and prescribing their curriculum, he realized that Indian language lacked useful literature contained in the languages of the west. He tried to supply or fulfill this deficiency by establishing a scientific society at Ghazipur in 1863. Its purpose was to translate the literature of English, Arabic and Persian into Urdu. Later on this society was shifted to Aligarh and retained the fame as the scientific society of Aligarh. In March 1876, the scientific society established a weekly magazine, **Aligarh institute gazette** which included both English and Urdu columns. The gazette devoted to the spread of knowledge and education and was responsible for the translation of a number of books into Urdu. Through the gazette, Sir Syed propagated his views not only on political controversies but also in social, religious and educational affairs.

c. Establishment of M.A.O college educational conference in 1866

Sir Syed Ahmed khan recognized that although M.A.O college served a purpose, the problem of national education could not be solved by it alone. One college could not provide the education to 60 million Indian Muslims. He therefore made plans for a kind of national educational institution where all the available resources could be centralized for the advancement of western education among the Muslims. For this he founded in 1886, the M.A.O educational conference, which held its meetings at various places to provide a forum for discussing problems, that affected the Muslims at the large. The principal aim of the conference was to spread among the Muslims, western education to a higher standard, to acquire in the state of religious education

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in English schools founded by the Muslims and to find out means to conduct it in the best possible way. The conference also aimed to examine western education in the traditional primary schools and take steps to remove their present state of decline in directing them on the path of progress.

C. Political services

a. Two nation theory in 1868

Hindi-Urdu controversy emerged at Banaras in 1867, when Hindus protested and demanded the replacement of Urdu by Hindi as the court language. The Hindus resented Urdu because it was developed during the period of Muslim rule in India. Many Hindu organizations supported the demand. This was the first occasion when Sir Syed Ahmed Khan felt that if the Hindus and Muslims could not agree even on the choice of the national language, it is impossible for the Hindus and Muslims to progress as a single nation. On this occasion he changed his views of one nation for India and gave his two nation theory which describes Hindus and Muslims as two different nations in India with two different cultures, language, religion and civilization. He discussed this idea, very first time in 1868 with governor of Banaras, Lord Shakespeare, and later this theory guided the Muslims of Indian sub-continent to attain independence in 1947.

b. To counter the anti-Muslim demands of congress

In order to know the Indian political feelings about the British rule and to increase Indian participation in the government councils, the British government encouraged them to form a political party and thus in 1885, a retired British civil servant, Allen Octavian Hume, formed Indian national congress, which soon turned to be Hindu national congress dominated political party and started working for the protection of Hindu rights only and soon after its creation, raised the demand of democracy in India based on the British lines. Sir Syed opposed this idea and declared that democracy is a good system of government for the country's where there is a single nation like Britain, but as Indian sub-continent is dominated by two different nations, Hindus and Muslims, with different cultures, language, religion, civilization and political interest. Thus the system of democracy for Indian will not be able to protect the rights of minority from the majority. Congress also demanded for the system of competitive examination for all high post government jobs but Sir Syed opposed this demand by asking for more time and same educational opportunities for the Muslims as they were mostly uneducated and unable to compete with British. Meanwhile he demanded for reserved seats for the Muslims in all government jobs. He asked for enough time for the Muslims to be equipped with modern education and equal education opportunities for Muslims. He asked Muslims not to join congress as it was only favoring Hindus. He was even the first advocate of separate electorates for Muslims and reserved seats in the council.

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c. **Establishment of patriotic alliance in 1886**

In 1885 England national congress was formed to give Indian a political representation, but soon after its creation it turned to be Hindu dominated political party and started working for the Hindus interest only. Realizing this situation Sir Syed Ahmed Khan asked the Muslim not to join the Indian national congress as it was working against the Muslims interest and to provide Muslims with a political platform, he established **united patriotic alliance**, in 1886, which was later converted in to **Mohammedans Anglo oriental defence association** in 1893 and continued working for the protection of political rights of the Muslims of India.

Beliefs of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Social Beliefs:

Why did Sir Syed try to remove misunderstanding between the British and the Muslims? [7]

If they were to improve their poor status then the Muslims had to accept more British ideas and take advantage of British education. He wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. If they don't do these things then they would see others prosper instead.

He wrote a number of books following the war of independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word **Nadarath** in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims.

Political beliefs:

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to improve the political status of Muslims in the sub- continent? [7]

In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any elections because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunners of the future demand for a separate homeland.

He believed that the Muslims should participate in the political process to counter the Anti-Muslims demand of congress in which they demanded the introduction of system of democracy and competitive examination for government jobs.

He also believed that the Muslims were unable to get better jobs because they were unable to compete Hindus in competitive examinations. Hindus acquired western education and learn the English language and thus prefer over Muslims over government jobs.

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Educational Beliefs:

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to improve the educational status of Muslims in the sub- continent? [7]

He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. He wanted to establish a Muslim college which led to the establishment of Muslims - Anglo Oriental School. In 1875 which was raised to college in 1877. This became the University of Aligarh in 1920 which became important in Pakistani history as providing education for many of its future leaders.

He believe in Muslims want to flourish in society they must have an access to modern research and literally works published in English and Arabic languages. For this he established the scientific society at ghazipur in 1863, which work for the translation of modern literary and research work of other languages into Urdu.

Muslims consider British as their enemy mostly after the war of independence. The British were not trusting Muslims as Muslims were declared the main culprits of the war. Sir Syed believed that the better western education could provide Muslims an opportunity to improve their relation with the British so that they could flourish in the field of economics and politics.

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Regional languages and efforts of Pakistan government for their development and promotion since 1947:

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Punjabis? [4]

Punjabi:

- Punjabi is the local language of the province of Punjab, which is the biggest province of Pakistan which regards to population and development.
- It has different dialects in different parts of Punjabi like Saraiki and Potohari but the basic language remains the same.
- It was popular language amongst the Sufi poets who use it for their romantic folk poetry, which contributed through the popularity of Punjabi.
- Some of the famous poets of Punjabi language are Baba Farid, Shakar Ganj Baksh, Sultan Bahu, Bullay Shah and Waris Shah.
- Munir Niazi is a famous Punjabi poet of modern times.
- After independence steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language which made it a popular language in other parts of the province.
- The government is still making efforts for the progress of Punjabi language and extending support to those institutions which are striving for its development.
- Media in Punjab had its own role to play for the promotion and development of the language.
- Radio, TV and film promoting classical and folk literature.
- Punjabi literature has developed greatly as it is being taught as an elective subject in schools, colleges and up to M.A level in Punjab University.
- Punjabi songs, poetry, films and theatre are very famous inside and outside Pakistan.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Pashto since 1947? [4]

Pashto:

- Pashto is the regional language of the KPK and tribal areas.
- Pashto literature received great boost after independence.
- The services rendered by the Pashto poets and writers in the freedom struggle contributed a great deal towards the promotion of Pashto language.
- Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum worked very hard to create political awareness among the people of KPK.
- Some of the well known poets of Pashto language are Khusal Khan Khattak and

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Rehman Baba.

- Peshawar University was established after three years of independence.
- Post graduate classes in Pashto literature were started and it is also taught in schools in KPK.
- Pashto academy for the promotion of Pashto literature was set up under the supervision of the government and Maulana Abdul Qadir was appointed as its director.
- Pasto academy published Pashto dictionary.
- Pashto channel **Khyber** is also working for the promotion of Pashto language.
- Pashto plays newspapers, magazines, songs and films are of great fame and importance.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947? [4]

Sindhi:

- Sindhi language is spoken widely in Sindh.
- Sindhi was written in '**Marwari**' and '**Arz Nagari**' was of writing, which was subsequently changed into '**Arabic**'.
- **Chach Nama** being an authentic document proves that the dialect of the Sindhi language was the same in the 12—century, as it is today.
- With the advent and influence of Arabs in the sub-continent Sindhi changed its form and adopted maximum words of Arabic and also of Persian and Turkish.
- After independence, steps were taken to promote the language, Example; the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in Sindhi Language.
- Many books have been published on Sindhi Folk literature.
- Several Newspapers have been published in Sindhi, such as, Kawish, Ibrat, Naw-I-Sind and Khadim-I-Watan besides a number of Weeklies.
- Several television channels have contributed to the development of Sindhi language Such as, KTN TV and Kashish TV which are presenting plays, dramas, songs and shows in Sindhi Language.
- The significance of Sindhi language is that it was the first regional language in which the Holy Quran was translated.
- Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Sachal Sarmast, Shah Qadir Bux and Faqir Nabi Bux are the eminent personalities of Sindhi literature.
- In 1954 '**Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula**' was setup, which is rendering meritorious services to Promote Sindhi literature.
- Dr. Ali Akbar Drazi established '**Sarmast Academy**[7]which published several books in

memory of Sachal Sarmast.

- Sindhi became the most developed language since 1947 because it is a compulsory subject in Sindh Schools from 6th to 10th.
- Sindhi is an elective subject in intermediate and degree classes.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Balochi since 1947? [4]

Balochi:

- There are two types of Balochi namely Sulemanki and Makrani.
- After partition, Balochi language received little boost when radio Pakistan, Karachi began its broadcast in Balochi language.
- Balochi programmes were relayed from radio Pakistan, Karachi which enhanced the developmental process of Balochi language.
- Quetta television station broadcasts programmes in Balochi Language.
- The Balochi literary association was set up, for the development of Balochi literature which published many magazines and articles in Balochi language.
- A weekly magazine known as **'Nan Kessan'** was published. A monthly Known as **'Olassis'** was also published.
- Some of the most famous literary figures and writers of Balochi language includes; Atta Shad, Azad Jamaldini, Gul Khan Nazir and Mir Aaqil, Maingai.
- Some well known poets of Balochi language are Jam Darag e.t.c.
- Ishaq Shamim is another famous poet of Balochi language whose poem **'Dulhan'** is very popular.

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How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Urdu since 1947? [4]

Urdu:

- It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years.
- It was the language associated with the **Pakistan Movement** throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus.
- After independence, it was felt that the language was the united force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.
- Quaid-e-Azam was keen to promote Urdu as he saw it as an important unifying force in the new country.
- The translation and Holy Quran and Hadith have been printed in Urdu Language.
- Urdu is the medium of instruction in many educational institutions in Pakistan.
- Urdu literature, political science, history, Islamic studies and other subjects are taught up to the M.A level in the Urdu language.
- The government has published a dictionary containing Urdu terminology for the office work.
- Urdu is the medium for radio and television programmes.
- Urdu plays and films are very popular.
- Urdu novels, poetry, magazines and newspapers such as **'The Daily Jung'** are widely read.

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Comparisons of Religious Thinkers (14 Marks)

Islam was widely spread in subcontinent by Shah Wali Ullah Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi and Haji Shariat Ullah.

- **Shah Wali Ullah was a religious scholar. He taught Islamic teachings in the Madrassa Rahimya. This produced a number of scholars in the sub-continent and therefore increased spread of Islam. Shah Wali Ullah also translated the Quran in Persian. Arabic was not very much understood in the sub continent so translating Quran revived Quranic teachings in the subcontinent because Muslims and also other people could understand Quranic teachings. Shah Wali Ullah also wrote to all Muslim leaders in the subcontinent to unite and defeat the Marathas it was partly due to his persuade that Ahmed Durrani came to subcontinent and defeated the Marathas. Thus by writing letters he decreased the non Muslim influence of Marathas and united Muslim leaders which revived Islam in subcontinent. Shah Wali Ullah wrote several books about 51. These books were extremely popular. These not only converted many people to Islam and increase understanding of religion for Muslims of Islam but also united the different Muslim sectarian such as the Shias and Sunnis.**
- **Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi also played part in reviving Islam. He started the Jihad Movement. The Jihad Movement was a Movement started by Muslims to defeat the non Muslim oppressors. The Movement united all the different Muslim against one common enemy. This showed the power of the Muslims and united the Muslim community which spread Islam.**
- **Haji Shariat Ullah started the Faraizi Movement. It indicated tht Muslims should return to their religious teaching and perform their religious obligations. This particularly became popular in Bengal and Muslims were revived back to their religious teachings. His movement also united the Muslims of Bengal.**

However there were failures

- **Shah Wali Ullah was not able to bring Muslim power back to subcontinent and Muslims were still being oppressed by Marathas who prevented them from obeying there religions law.**
- **Syed Ahmed eventually failed to defeat the British and the oppressing Sikhs and Muslims once again returned to their torturing lives.**
- **Haji Shariat Ullah could only bring rejuvenation in Bengal and so could not reach the entire subcontinent. The failure of the Jihad Movements discouraged Muslims to rise up against the enemy which weakened Islam.**

Conclusion

Although every religious thinker was quite successful in spreading the message amongst the people, Shah Wali Ullah through writings, Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi through his Jihad Movement and Haji Shariat Ullah through his Faraizi movement, yet in my opinion Shah Wali Ullah was most successful as his work was ever lasting and sowed a seed for the later "Pakistan Movement".

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4 MARKS QUESTION AND ANSWER

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Questions:

1- Who was Auranzeb?

2- What was jizya?

3- Who were Marathas?

4- Who was sivaji?

5- Who was Robert clive?

6- Describe the battle of buxar?

7- Describe the battle of Plessey?

8- Who was tipu Sultan?

9- Who was Black Hole event?

10- What was Pitt's India Act 1784?

11- What was subsidiary Alliance?

12- What was the regulating act 1773?

13- Who was Warren Hastings?

14- What was suttee?

15- Who were thugees?

16- Who was Titu Mir?

17- Who were faraizis?

18- Who were Mujahideens?

19- Who was Siraj-ud-Daullah?

20- Who was Nadir Shah?

21- Who was Ahmed Shah Abdali\Durrani?

Answers:

1. He was the sixth Mughal Emperor. His father was Shah Jehan and Mother was Mumtaz Mehal. He was an Islamic ruler and imposed the Jizya Tax. He divided his empire into his three sons.

2. It was a tax on non-muslims living in an Islamic country. This tax was stopped by Akbar but restarted by Auranzeb. This was a reason for uprising against auranzeb.

3. They were a group in Southern India. Under the leadership of Shivaji a large Maratha empire was established their leader was called peshwa. They were defeated by ahmed shah.

4. He was a Maratha Leader. He founded the Maratha empire. He was a ruthless leader. He was born in pune. He promoted Sanskrit.

5. He was a british officer in india. He was also known as clive of india. He is seen as founder of British India. He commanded the british army in battle of plassey and defeated the Nawab's forces. He was made the nawab of Bengal.

6. The Battle of Buxar was fought between the forces of under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro, and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of Awadh; the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam. The battle fought at Buxar, then within the territory of Bengal, a town located on the bank of the Ganges river, was a decisive victory for the British East India Company.

7. It was a battle between the British East India Company and the forces of Siraj-ud-din and his French Allies. British defeated the larger army of Siraj. It was because clive bribed the Mir Jafar. He was made the Nawab of Bengal.

8. He was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore. He was son of Haider Ali. He was also known as tiger of Mysore. He won first 2 Anglo-Mysore wars but was died in 4th Anglo-Mysore War.

9. The Black Hole of Calcutta was a small dungeon in the old Fort William, at Calcutta. There the troops of the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah, held British prisoners of war after the capture of the Fort. 123 prisoners died out of 146 prisoners held.

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10. Pitt's India Act was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended bring the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government. Pitt's India Act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control, and provided for a joint government of British India by both the Company and the Crown. A governing board was constituted with six members.

11. The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Marquess Wellesley. Many small rulers signed it as it gave them security against attack by their neighbours.The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to enter into such an alliance. Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to do so, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state. The Nawab of Awadh was the next to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

12. The Regulating Act of 1773 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. It was replaced by Pitts India act later. It made the East India Company accountable to British parliament.

13. He was the first Governor-General of India. Hasten extended his rule by wars against Haider Ali of Mysore, his son Tipu and with Marathas. He was accused to bribery and corruption and there was a trial against him in Britain. He was cleared but his reputation was destroyed.

14. It was an Indian ritual in which the widows were also burned with the dead husband. This was first banned by Auranzeb. British Missionaries also tried to ban it but this bold step was taken by Bentinck.

15. They were armed robbers in upper and central India. They claimed that they serve a Goddess. They murdered their victims. In 1830 all the thugges were caught and dealt with by british Colonel Sleeman.

16. His real name was Mir Mithar Ali. He was a disciple of syed ahmed. His followers were known as hajis. He famous struggle was against the hindu land lords who took tax on beard. He was killed by british.

17. Faraizis were the people who followed HSU. They were the people of Faraizi Movement. They emphasized on praying for past sins and following all the obligations.

18. Mujahideens were the people of army of SASB. They did jihad which means to fight in way of God. They defeated Sikhs several times but they were finally killed in large numbers in the Valley of Balakot.

19. He was the last independent Nawab of Bengal. He attacked the the British presidency of Calcutta and conquered it. But when Clive's forces arrived he was defeated. This was due to conspiracy of his men Mir Jafar. He was executed by british.

20. He was a leader of Persia. Nadir Shah entered the Mughal empire from Afghanistan. He captured the Lahore,Peshawar,Kabul and then delhi and looted all the wealth including the Peacock throne. He returned leaving the empire looted and burnt.

21. He was the Afghan general and leader of Persian army. He was called by Shah Wali Ullah to fight with the marathas. In battle of panipat he defeated the marathas. Instead of ruling himself he made ahmed shah(muhannad shah's son) as the emperor and left.